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Notes on Tacitus's *Agricola*

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'unda' being confused has occurred to him also.]

186 *sqq.*

tum Remulum (sternit) . . .
et Clanium dubia meditatus cuspidē uulnus.

So MSS. and all edd. The meaning can only be that he paused a moment, uncertain whom to wound, and then chose Clanius. But it seems more natural to suppose Sil. meant that Cl. was poisoning his weapon in doubt at what part of his foe to aim it when Crixus killed him. Barth therefore conjectured 'meditatum,' but 'meditantem' is surely better. In 4 of this book S have 'iactatur' for 'iactantem.' Cp. in particular xvii. 438 'Silarum meditantem in proelia telo Praevenit,' and ii. 125 *sqq.*, vii. 659 for similar episodes.

756 *sqq.*

non cetera membra moratur
in pretium belli dare, si uictoria poscat,
satque putat lucis Capitolia cernere uictor
qua petat atque Italum feriat qua comminus
hostem.

The vulgate here is 'queat' (Basle ed. of 1522) for 'petat' of the MSS. Bauer keeps S without any explanation. Lefebvre explained 'petat cernere = eat cernere' and is justly censured by Ruperti: I think the meaning is 'he thinks it sight enough if he can see the way by which he is to make for the Capitol in the hour of victory, if he can see where he can meet his foes at close quarters.'

WALTER C. SUMMERS.

NOTES ON TACITUS'S *AGRICOLA*.

ix. 3 and 4, *tristitiam et adrogantiam et avaritiam exuerat*. These words break the connexion of ideas, and Furneaux sums up that "the balance of argument is strongly against their genuineness." If we put them after 'deminuit,' we shall get a continuation to 'ubi officio,' etc., and also an introductory clause to *integritatem—fuerit*. (I would also accept Bähren's 'amaritiam' for 'avaritiam,' as the sense of the latter with 'exuerat' is given in 'abstinentiam.')

For clearness, then, I transcribe the whole passage:—

"iam vero tempora curarum remissionumque divisa: ubi conventus ac iudicia poscerent, gravis, intentus, severus, et saepius misericors: ubi officio satis factum, nullam ultra potestatis personam: [sc. 'egit' with Gudeman]. Nec illi, quod est rarissimum, aut facilitas auctoritatem, aut severitas amorem deminuit. Tristitiam et adrogantiam et amaritiam exuerat: integritatem atque abstinentiam in tanto viro referre iniuria virtutum fuerit."

xliv. 3 & 4. Gudeman puts '*opibus—contigerant*' (C. R. Oct. '97) before 'quippe' and attaches 'filia—superstitibus' to 'poterat.'

I believe this sense is the right one, but it certainly is open to Furneaux' objection that we should expect 'tamen' rather than 'quippe.'

If we read the words in their old place as a parenthesis (and these are not uncommon in the *Agricola*), and perhaps put 'enim' before 'nimiis,' we shall be able to keep Gudeman's sense: thus:

"Et ipse quidem...aevum peregit. quippe et vera bona quae in virtutibus sita sunt, impleverat, et consulari ac triumphalibus ornamentis praedito quid aliud adstruere fortuna poterat (opibus [enim] nimiis non gaudebat, speciosae non contigerant), filia atque uxore superstitibus?"

xv. 3. "*alterius manum centuriones, alterius servos vim et contumelias miscere*."

My suggestion here is merely one of interpretation: 'manum' is, as far as I know, always translated 'band': e.g. 'the attendant troop, his centurions' (Furneaux): 'suite and centurions' (others). I would render 'hand' i.e. the 'heavy hand'; cf. Cic de Imp. Pomp. xiii. 39. 'ut non modo manus tanti exercitus sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur.' The explanation seems to me simple and natural and it makes the centurions responsible, as in Ann. xiv. 31, 2, for oppression.

Then 'manum...vim et contumelias miscere' is by zeugma for 'manum inicere' 'vim...miscere': moreover there is a chiasmus, much beloved of Tacitus.

W. C. F. WALTERS.